April 24, 1776. NUMB. 2470.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1776.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, Printer, in Third-ſtreet,
Price One Shilling,

With large Allowance to thoſe who buy per the Dozen,

OBSERVATIONS on the RECONCILIATION of GREAT-BRITAIN and the COLONIES: In which are exhibited, Arguments for and againſt that Meaſure. By a Friend of American Liberty. *Salus Populi ſuprema lex eſto*, Let the Good of the People be the Foundation of all Law, and Civil Government.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are now ſelling SIMES's MILITARY GUIDE, two Volumes, in neat Bindings, price Three Dollars; alſo, great Variety of new and old Books; likewiſe, all the neweſt Political Pamphlets.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1776.

SIXTY-ONE pounds of quickſilver; 100 lb. gum arabic; 20 lb. gum ammon; 12 lb. gum gutt. gamb. 150 lb. ſal ammoniac; 150 lb. camphire; 100 lb. aſſafœtida; 200 lb. galls of Aleppo; 50 lb. oil of vitriol; 150 lb. Caſtile ſoap; 6 lb. oil of anniſeed; 250 lb. verdigreaſe; 40 lb. borax; 30 lb. red præcipitate; 41 lb. iſinglaſs; 100 lb. manna; 400 lb. cream of tartar; 1800 lb. anniſeed; 1200 lb. antimony; 10 lb. opium; 50 lb. Liquorice ball; 50 lb. balſam capivi; 300 lb. glaſs of antimony; 200 lb. red coral; 1000 lb. pink root; 100 lb. ſago; 200 lb. Caraway ſeed; 200 lb. ſarſaparilla; 12 lb. leſſer Cardamom ſeed; 50 lb. rhubarb. The above articles, of the firſt quality, and juſt imported, are to be ſold together, or in ſmaller quantities. For terms, apply to WILLIAM SMITH, or SHARP DELANY.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Neill, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly proven, before the 14th of May next, on which day the creditors are requeſted to attend, at his late dwelling-houſe, at ten o'clock in the morning, to determine on ſome method for the ſettlement of the accounts of ſaid eſtate. SARAH NEILL. ¶

The HORSE SOPUS,

WILL COVER this Seaſon, until the firſt day of Auguſt next, at the Subſcriber's STABLE, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, at the Sign of the Turk's Head, at *Fifteen Shillings* the ſeaſon, or *Twenty five* to enſure a foal. He is a bright bay, with a ſmall ſtar, full 15 hands high, riſes well before, very ſhort backed and long under, and without exception as well made as any horſe upon the continent of that height, carries well, trots light and canters well, and draws well. He was brought from Sopus, and is the right wood breed, which renders him as likely to get colts for real ſervice as any horſe upon the continent; he covered upwards of ſixty mares the two laſt ſeaſons, at Joſeph Trego's, at the Head of Brandywine, and his colts are as likely as any of their age in the province. Any Gentlemen where the horſe covered the two laſt ſeaſons, that chuſe to ſend their mares to the horſe, Joſeph Trego will fetch them down, if taken to his houſe. Paſture provided at *Eighteen-pence* per week, by JACOB JAMES.

Any Gentlemen that chuſe to ſend their Mares may depend upon having ſtrict juſtice done them. *April* 16, 1776. ¶

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Germantown, Philadelphia county, on the 14th of April, 1776, an indented ſervant lad, named *John Bergenhoofe*, this country born, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black ſtraight hair, and dark complexion; had on, when he went away, a light coloured nap jacket, a bearſkin under ditto, a thickſet breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and a new check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in Philadelphia goal, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, living in Sunbury town, in the county of Northumberland, one HENRY M'CAIR, a joiner by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, walks crooked, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away a ſhort blue coat, much worn, a red jacket, and white narrow trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any part of this province, ſo that his bail may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ THOMAS M'GRAH.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Queen's County, Maryland, near the Head of Cheſter, on the night of the 1ſt of November laſt, a black MARE, 6 years old this graſs, about 13 ½ hands high, neither brand or ear-mark, ſuppoſed to be with foal, her near fore foot half white, the other 3 white; a ſmall blaze or ſnip down her face to her near noſtril: Any perſon giving notice to the ſubſcriber where the mare may be had, ſhall receive the above reward. ABSALOM GIBBS. ‡

Vincent Townſhip, Cheſter County, April 18, 1776.

THE *NEW-HOLLAND* and *EPHRATA* POST will begin to ride on the 24th of *April* inſtant. He will ſet off from the houſe of *Joſeph Vandegriff*, the ſign of the Croſs Keys, the corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, every Wedneſday morning, at 10 o'clock, and deliver Newſpapers and Letters at the following places on that day, *viz.* At the Gulph Tavern, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, at the Valley Forge, at the Bull Tavern, at Mr. Jonathan Coates's, in Charleſtown townſhip, at Mr. George Chriſman's, in Pikeland, at Mr. Robert Ralſtone's and at Mr. David Thomas's, in Vincent townſhip; and the day following at Warwick and Reading Furnaces, at Mr. Paul M'Knight's, at Col. William Gibbons's, at Col. John Jones's, at William Jenkins's, at the Blue Ball, at New-Holland, at Mr. George Kinkle's, at Mr. Michael Witman's, and at Ephrata. Subſcriptions for the carriage of Newſpapers are taken at the above places, where Letters will be delivered at *Four-pence* each caſh; ſmall errands performed at *Six-pence* each; horſes taken up or down the road at reaſonable rates, according to the diſtance. Thoſe Gentlemen who have been ſo kind as to take Subſcriptions for this poſt, are requeſted to leave their liſts at the above places; and thoſe who intend to ſubſcribe are requeſted to be ſpeedy in ſo doing, as more encouragement is neceſſary to enable him to execute his undertaking with care and punctuality.

Beſt *German* Scythes and Straw Knives,

TO BE SOLD BY
BENEZET and BACHMAN,
At their Store, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Michael Hillegas, Eſq;

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his ſtore, oppoſite Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is ſelling off his large and elegant STOCK of *China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares*, conſiſting of the following articles,

CHINA.

BLUE and white, and rich enamelled bowls, from an half pint to two gallons and an half; nanquin, and common dining-table ſetts compleat; rich enamelled tea-table ſetts compleat; nanquin, and common table and deſert plates; rich enamelled table plates; blue and white ſoup terrin es, two ſizes; blue and white, and enamelled ſauce terrines, two ſizes; nanquin bottles and baſons, and chamber-pots; blue and white round diſhes, very large; blue and white oblong diſhes, in ſizes; enamelled round ſoup diſhes, large; blue and white pieces for deſerts, in ſetts; enamelled pickle-ſhells and muſtard-pots; blue and white, and enamelled ſauce-boats, in ſizes; blue and white butter-tubs and muſtard-pots; blue and white artichoke-cups and ſpitting-pots; enamelled ſugar-diſhes, very ſmall; blue and white oval baking-diſhes and patty-pans; blue and white, and enamelled mugs and jugs, ſeveral ſizes; blue and white, and enamelled jarrs and beakers, of all ſizes; rich enamelled myrtle-pots and ſtands; images, groups, icepails, urns, chandiliers, flower-vaſes, in great variety, highly finiſhed, and from the moſt beautiful models; chocolate, coffee and tea-cups and ſaucers, bell-ſhaped and common, plain and with handles, blue and white, and enamelled, a great choice of patterns; ſugar-diſhes, ſpoon-trays, and beef-plates; tea-pots, cream-pots, and tea-jarrs.

GLASS.

Rich cut candleſticks, 3 ſizes, and ſeveral patterns; rich cut ſugar-diſhes, jelly glaſſes and eſſence-bottles; rich cut pint and half-pint decanters; two-quart decanters, labelled Madeira; quart, pint, and half-pint decanters; ſallad-bowls, butter-tubs, and lemonade-cups; pint, half-pint, gill, and half-gill tumblers; vinegar-cruets, ſalt-cellars, and muſtard-pots; hyacinth-glaſſes, and ſleek ſtones for ſilk ſtockings; plain and labelled goblets, and white glaſs beakers; cyder-glaſſes, proof-bottles and wine-glaſſes; painted, flowered and plain mugs, in ſizes; crewet-frames, ink-ſtands, and pocket bottles; Window-glaſs 9 by 7, 11 by 9, 17 by 12 ½, and 18 by 13; SHEET-GLASS, in crates; oval bottles that hold a full quart.

EARTHEN WARE.

Egyptian, Etruſcan, emboſſed, red China, agate, green, black, colliflower, white and blue and white ſtone, enamelled, ſtriped, fluted, pierced and plain Queen's ware tea-pots; red China, black, white, blue and white, enamelled ſtone, colliflower, enamelled, ſtriped, fluted and plain Queen's ware ſugar-diſhes; enamelled and handled Queen's ware, white, blue and white, and enamelled ſtone tea and coffee cups and ſaucers; enamelled and white ſtone half-pint bowls and ſaucers; plain, blue and white, and enamelled white ſtone, black, agate, colliflower, plain, fluted, ſtriped and enamelled Queen's ware bowls, of ſeveral ſizes; plain, gilt, fluted and enamelled Queen's ware coffee-pots, of the urn ſhape; cream-pots, ſalts, muſtards, pepper-caſtors, egg ſlices, cuſtard cups, blamange moulds, cheeſe-toaſters, cream-buckets; Italian lamps for the chambers of the ſick; garden-pots, flower-horns, jarrs and beakers, ſauce-boats, terrines, butter tubs and ſtands, egg-cups, bottles and baſons, water diſhes, fiſh drainers, cream-cheeſe diſhes, chamber-pots, patty-pans, baking-diſhes, compotiers, pudding diſhes, pap-boats, ſallad diſhes, plates, oblong diſhes, mugs, jugs, childrens tea ſetts, whiſtling birds, &c. Delf bowls, ewers and baſons, chamber-pots, plates and diſhes, of ſeveral ſizes. Briſtol ſtone butter pots, pickling jarrs, jugs, bottles and mugs, from a pint to ſix gallons. Welſh diſhes and porringers; chequered and red ware of all kinds; ſconce, rich oval and dreſſing LOOKING-GLASSES, from 6s. to 28l. per pair; japanned cabinet and dreſſing boxes, from 40s. to 30l. each; bottle-ſtands, labels and chains for decanters; watch-chains, ſnuff-boxes, ear-rings, trinkets, plated buckles, ſpurs, tea-tongs and tankards, rich India fans, antique ſeals and gems, beſt black-lead pencils, fire-ſcreens, India table-matts, &c. A ſmall parcel of damaged madder. A ſmall aſſortment of millenary.

APOTHECARIES FURNITURE.

Alembicks, bolt-heads, retorts and receivers; marble and glaſs mortars, with peſtles, 3 ſizes; ſeparating funnels, nipple ſhells, and ſpecie bottles; Bateman's, Godfrey's, Daffy's and Turlington's bottles; ointment, ſyrup and pillpots and caps; gallipots, from pint and a half to four quarts; Apothecaries tyles, &c. &c.

Upper-Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, April 16, 1776.

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, and others, have theſe many years paſt ſuffered greatly, by reaſon of great numbers of cattle that have every year been brought here to paſture in Lyken's Valley, which have deſtroyed our common paſture, to the great loſs and injury of the inhabitants here; and as we conceive it to be a public nuſance, we do therefore forewarn all perſons, who have been accuſtomed to ſuch practices, as well as thoſe who ſhould incline to do ſo for the future, that if any cattle ſhould be brought to Lyken's Valley aforeſaid to paſture (except ſuch as are owners of land there, and have the ſame ſeated) and ſuch cattle ſhould be drove away or killed, the owners thereof will have to blame themſelves for their loſs therein, as we are reſolved not to ſuffer it any longer in the manner we have done hitherto, as we have taken due advice upon the premiſes. *John Hoffman, Joel Ferree, Peter Hoffman, Jacob Herman, William Rider, Leonard Snider, Melchior Fegal, Chriſtopher Snider, Peter Smith, Michael Deiwler, Jacob Shotz, John Boſhart, Nicholas Hoffman.* ¶

WHEREAS on the 7th of April inſtant, a man, who called himſelf Nutchin Armſtrong, came to the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-town townſhip, Lancaſter county, and borrowed a horſe, ſaddle, ſaddle-bags, and great coat, and promiſed to return in two days; but I have ſince been informed his name is John Nutchin, that he went a different road from what he propoſed, and has offered to ſell or ſwap the above articles; he is pretty tall, pock-marked, and about 50 years of age, wore a grey ſurtout, white cloth breeches, and a white hat and cap; the horſe is black, about 16 years old, has 3 white feet, a ſtar on his forehead, branded H. on the near ſhoulder, and S. on the buttock. Whoever ſecures ſaid man and horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward for both, or Three Pounds for the horſe, paid by JOSEPH GROVE. ¶

LETTER III. TO CATO.

CATO's partizans may call me furious; I regard it not. There are men too, who have not virtue enough to be angry, and that crime perhaps is Cato's—He who dares not offend cannot be honeſt. Having thus balanced the charge, I proceed to Cato's fourth, fifth, ſixth and ſeventh letters, all of which as they contain but little matter, I ſhall diſmiſs with as little trouble and leſs formality.

His fourth letter is introduced with a punning ſoliloquy—Cato's title to ſoliloquies is indiſputable; becauſe no man cares for his company *. However, he diſowns the writing it, and aſſures his readers that it "was *really* put into his hands." I always conſider this confirming mode of expreſſion, as betraying a ſuſpicion of one's ſelf; and in this place it amounts to juſt as much as if Cato had ſaid, "you know my *failing*, Sirs, but what I tell you now is really true." Well! be it ſo, Cato; you ſhall have all the credit you aſk for, and as to when, or where, or how you got it, who was the author, or who the giver, I ſhall not enquire after; being fully convinced, by the poetical merit of the performance, that though the writer of it may be an *Allen*, he'll never be a *Ramſay* †. Thus much for the ſoliloquy; and if this gentle chaſtiſement ſhould be the means of preventing Cato or his colleagues from mingling their punning nonſence with ſubjects of ſuch a ſerious nature as the preſent one truly is, it will anſwer *one* of the ends it was intended for.

Cato's fourth, and the greateſt part of his fifth letter, are conſtructed on a falſe meaning, uncivilly impoſed on a paſſage quoted from *Common Senſe*; and for which the author of that pamphlet hath a right to expect from Cato the uſual conceſſions. I ſhall quote the paſſage entire, with Cato's additional meaning, and the inferences which he draws therefrom.

He introduces it with ſaying, "in my remarks on the "pamphlet before me, I ſhall firſt conſider thoſe argu- "ments on which he (the author) appears to lay his "chief ſtreſs; and theſe are collected under four heads "in his concluſion:" one of which is, "*It is the cuſtom "of nations when any two are at war, for ſome other "powers, not engaged in the quarrel, to ſtep in by way of "mediators, and bring about the preliminaries of a peace; "but while America calls herſelf the ſubject of Great-Bri- "tain, no power, however well-diſpoſed ſhe may be, can "offer her mediation.*" The meaning contained in this paſſage is ſo exceedingly plain, and expreſſed in ſuch eaſy and familiar terms, that it ſcarcely admits of being made plainer. No one, I think, could have underſtood it any otherwiſe, than that, while we continue to call ourſelves Britiſh ſubjects, the quarrel between us can only be called a *family quarrel*, in which it would be juſt as indelicate for any other nation to adviſe, or any ways to meddle or make, even with their offers of mediation, as it would be for a third perſon to interfere in a quarrel between a man and his wife. Whereas, were we to make uſe of that natural right which all other nations have done before us, and erect a government of our own, *independent of all the world*, the quarrel could then be no longer called a *family quarrel*, but a *regular war* between the two powers of Britain and America, in the ſame manner as one carried on between England and France; and in this ſtate of political ſeparation, the neutral powers might kindly tender their mediation (as hath always been the practice) and bring about the preliminaries of a *peace*. Not a *union*, Cato, that is quite another thing. But inſtead of Cato's taking it in this eaſy and natural ſenſe, he flies away on a wrong ſcent, *charges the author with propoſing to call in foreign aſſiſtance*; and, under this wilful falſhood, raiſes up a mighty cry after nothing at all. He begins his wild and unintelligible comment in the following manner: "Is this" ſays he, (meaning the paſſage already quoted) "*common ſenſe*, or *common nonſenſe?* Sure- "ly peace ‡ with Great-Britain cannot be the object of "this writer, after the horrible character he has given "of the people of that country, and telling us that re- "conciliation with them would be our ruin. The latter "part of the paragraph ſeems to caſt ſome light upon "the former, although it contradicts it; for theſe medi- "ators are not to interfere for making up the quarrel, "but to widen it, by ſupporting us in a declaration, that "we are not the ſubjects of Great-Britain: a new ſort "of buſineſs truly for mediators! But this," continues Cato, "leads us directly to the *main enquiry, what ſo- "reign power is able to give us this ſupport?*" What ſupport, Cato? the paſſage you have quoted neither ſays a ſyllable, nor inſinuates a hint about ſupport: It ſpeaks *only* of neutral powers in the neighbourly character of mediators between thoſe which are at war; and ſays it is the cuſtom of European Courts to do ſo. Cato hath already raiſed Commiſſioners into Ambaſſadors, but how he could transform mediators into men in arms, and mediation into military alliance, is ſurpaſſingly ſtrange. Read the part over again, Cato; if you find I have charged you wrongfully, and will point it out, I will engage that the author of *Common Senſe* ſhall aſk your pardon in the public papers with his name to it, but if the error be yours, the conceſſion on your part follows as a duty.

Though I am fully perſuaded that Cato does not believe one half of what himſelf has written, he, nevertheleſs, takes amazing pains to *frighten* his readers into a belief of the whole: Tells them of foreign troops

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

* *As this piece may poſſibly fall into the hands of ſome who are not acquainted with the word Soliloquy, for* their *information the ſenſe of it is given,* viz. "talking to one's ſelf.

† Allen Ramſay, *a famous Scotch poet of* genuine *wit and humour.*

‡ *It is a ſtrange thing that Cato cannot be taught to diſtinguiſh between* peace *and* union.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER VIII.

THE all-wise CREATOR having enabled every man to judge, in some degree, what is good for himself, the study of government is a duty of the highest concern to all the members of a free state. But men, in general, may be said to *feel* better than they can *see;* and therefore seldom take the trouble to employ their thoughts on public affairs, while they are tolerably administered, nor is it till oppression becomes flagrant, and even palpable to the sight, that a people are universally roused into a serious attention to abuses in government.

Numerous are the evils which spring from distractions and convulsions in a state; but they are often productive of one advantage which outweighs them all. The civil constitutions of countries, altho' long neglected, through the indolence of the people, and tottering on the verge of dissolution, have nevertheless been thus purged of their corruptions, brought back to their first principles, and made to flourish, with renewed vigour, through many succeeding ages. But as this can only be the work of heroism, conducted by wisdom, virtue and prudence, every writer who, upon such great and trying occasions, seeks to exaggerate, or conceal facts, to state but one side of a question, to warp the judgment by partial representations, to give railing for reason, invectives for arguments, and to urge a people into hasty resolutions, by addressing the inflamed passions, rather than the sober reason—every such writer, I say, insults his country in distress, and is a fellow-worker with its enemies to hasten its ruin.

Had the author of *Common Sense* considered this, or were he possessed of the least reverence for the judgment or feelings of a great and enlightened people, whom he has thought himself fit to address, his performance would have been of a different nature. It would at least have worn the semblance of argument, and contained something which had a chance to meet the reason of wise men, and to stand the test of their candid examination. He would have listened patiently to their remarks upon his production, and would have coolly replied to their objections. He would not have dared to offer such an indignity to the public, as to throw out impotent threats (instead of answers) against the meanest of his fellow-citizens (if fellow-citizens he has in this place) merely for endeavouring, in a country yet free, to detect his misrepresentations, to supply his defect of materials, and thereby enable a people to judge fairly of their own weighty concerns.

The contest in which America is engaged was not lightly undertaken. The sword was drawn in defence of our laws and liberties. Till these are rendered *safe*, let it not be returned to the scabbard; but still let not the scabbard be thrown away. If our just rights can be best secured by *reconciliation* with our own flesh and blood—with a yet powerful nation, whose religion, laws and manners, in our former happy days, we gloried to call our own—God forbid that we should shut the door against it, by any hasty measure among ourselves. This happy period to our miseries is still hoped for and devoutly wished, not only by multitudes of the zealous friends of America through all the colonies, but by whole colonies in their public capacity, regardless of any thing that has yet been offered to the contrary. While this continues to be the case, he who seeks to disturb the *union* which we nobly supported on our former ground, is the worst foe to this country. If the British administration has a tool here, labouring to forward their ruinous purposes by divisions and distractions, THOU ART THE MAN—even thou the author of *Common Sense*, who hast started thine *ignis fatuus* to draw the unwary into untried regions, full of tremendous precipices and quagmires treacherous to the foot; whither the wise and considerate think it not safe to follow. Couldst thou succeed in this, thou dost effectually confirm all the slanders of our ministerial foes against us; and, instead of America, strong in *domestic union* and supported by a respectable part of Britain, thou wilt give us Britain *united*, and America *rent by divisions*, amidst the mighty contest. Thou sayest that NOW is the exact time for adopting thy plan, and holdest up ruin as the sure consequence of the least delay!—Thou said'st the same, and did'st threaten the same, near three months ago, if we hesitated a moment to follow thy advice. Possibly any time may be thy NOW, especially if thou should'st have nothing to lose, and peradventure may'st hope to gain something by the change. But when the Almighty shall be pleased to say NOW, thy interpretations will be unnecessary. He will send conviction along with it, in circumstances so clear and unambiguous, that they *who run may read them.*

The public will excuse the occasional notice I am forced to take of the answers hitherto given to my Letters. Were I disposed to deviate from my plan, or, by immediate retaliation, to draw the attention of the reader to the "political characters, connections and dependencies" of my antagonists (which the author of *Common Sense*, in his new character of the Forester, allows to be very essential in such a controversy) I believe it would add little to the credit of their works; especially if upon enquiry it should be found, that they have neither "character nor connections" in this place; and that they are the avowed instruments and dependents of some, who, having no concern in our domestic affairs, are nevertheless constantly intermeddling with them, to the great disturbance of the province, and injury of the public cause.

But I have no immediate occasion to enter into such an enquiry, and am happy to find that, although near a dozen answers have been given in one shape or another to my two or three first letters, nothing has been yet offered worthy of a particular reply. The Forester seems the chief champion against me. He makes me write what he pleases, that he may answer as he pleases.—The following is a specimen of his justice, in quoting from me.

"If we now EFFECT independence, we must be con-
"sidered as a faithless people, in the sight of all man-
"kind, and could scarcely expect the confidence of any
"nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its ap-
"proving sentence;"—and upon this he exclaims,—
"Art thou mad, Cato, or art thou foolish, or art thou *both*, or art thou *worse* than *both?*" Now, I can fairly leave those who have read my Letters, to apply any or all of these epithets to me as their candour shall direct. But those who read but *one* paper (in which it is thought proper only to publish the answers to my letters, without the letters themselves) may verily believe I have asserted, that, *if ever we effect independence, neither heaven nor earth will smile upon us.* It is hoped, therefore, that the publishers of that paper, if they should never insert any other part of my letters (in which they may use their own pleasure) will be so just as to give this mangled paragraph entire; and then it will be in these words:—

"In short, (if) *thus contradicting all our former public*
"*professions* (we) *should* (now EFFECT independency) *as*
"*our own act, before it appears clearly to the world to have*
"*been forced upon us by the cruel hand of the parent-state,*
"*we could neither hope for union nor success in the attempt.*
"(We must be considered as a faithless people in the sight
"of all mankind, and could scarcely expect the confi-
"dence of any nation upon earth, or look up to Heaven
"for its approving sentence.")

The discerning reader will easily see that our honest Forester has not scrupled to take part of one sentence and connect it with another; which wholly alters the sense. He gives us only what is included within the above parentheses, and suppresses all that essential part which is in Italics. He who can thus pilfer from the sense of another, is come to his last shift, and it may be presumed would not stick at any thing to promote his cause. But what can I expect from one who uses the immortal *Milton* much in the same way?

In the pamphlet called *Common Sense*, endeavouring to establish his favourite doctrine, that reconciliation with Great Britain is NOW impossible, and urging us on to blood, whatever terms may be offered, he has the unparalleled confidence to add as follows.— "For, as MILTON *wisely* expresses—never can true reconcilement grow, where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."—How unlucky is this quotation! Our author thinks he has snatched a coal from the altar; but it is like that which the foolish eagle stole, and thereby set her nest on fire, which consumed herself and her brood. Would not the reader believe that the author had here given us some wise sentiment of MILTON, fit to be copied in the conduct of a christian people? But look at the place (Parad. Lost, B. iv.) and you will find that it was the *speech of the Devil*, meditating the destruction of mankind; and suited only to the desperate purposes of those, who are in the same dreadful state of mind in which our divine poet describes the Devil to have been at the time.

——————Horror and doubt distract
His troubled thoughts; and from the bottom stir
The hell within him. For within him hell
He brings, and round about him, nor from hell
One step, no more than from himself, can fly.—

"Get thee behind me" thou abandoned writer; and take back another of thy compliments! For can'st *thou* "have the feelings of a man"—*thou* who art labouring to fill the hearts of thy fellow-mortals with irreconcileable hatred, and the *feelings of the Devil?* As for my *feelings* on this occasion, I trust they are founded on the doctrines of the SAVIOUR OF MANKIND, who teaches that no offences in this world can be so great among brethren, as to preclude reconciliation. "If thy brother repent forgive him"—and if thou can'st not forgive, How can'st thou lift up thine eyes to thy Heavenly Father for forgiveness of thy sins, or even those of thy single pamphlet? Had'st thou done justice to MILTON, thou mighteſt have shewn him in his own proper person, upon my side of the question; proclaiming the doctrines of his Heavenly Master.—

Oh shame to men! Devil with Devil damn'd
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational, though *under hope*
Of *Heavenly Grace:* and GOD proclaiming peace,
Yet live in hatred, enmity and strife
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars,
Wasting the earth, each other to destroy.

Thou may'st apply this to our cruel oppressors; and I say nothing against thee therein, except where thou urgest thy terrible doctrine of the impossibility of reconciliation; and to make it wholly impossible art striving to inspire sentiments into thy brethren which would disgrace their christian profession. But I leave thee on this head; and if thou dost not too much interrupt me, shall, in two or three letters more, leave the public and posterity finally to judge between thee and me. *Suum cuique decus posteritas rependit.* I proceed then, with my remarks upon thy furious antipathy to mixt governments, in which thou hast surpassed all the writers I have met with; nor shall I quote any against thee except those who are acknowledged to have stood foremost in their opposition to the encroachments of monarchy. The popular leaders, who overturned the monarchy in the last age, were not themselves friends to republics. They only made use of the name to procure the favour of the people; and whenever by such means they had mounted to the proper height, each of them, in his turn, began to kick the people from him, as a ladder then useless.

Cromwell exercised the power of a King, and of the most absolute King, under the specious name of a *Protector.* The instrument of republican government, which he had at first extolled as the most perfect work of human invention, he began (as soon as he thought his authority sufficiently established) to represent "as a rotten plank, upon which no man could trust himself without sinking." He had his eye fixed upon the crown; but when he procured an offer of it from a packed Parliament, his courage failed him. He had outwitted himself, by his own hypocrisy; and, in his way to power, had thrown such an odium upon the name of King, that his own family, apprehensive he would be murdered the moment the diadem should touch his brow, persuaded him to decline that honour.

The great SIDNEY never meant more, by his celebrated work, than to reform the abuses of mixt government; and to restrain the rapid progress which the nation was making, in his time, towards absolute Monarchy. And he was as much a foe to Cromwell as to Charles the First, considering both as governing *above the laws.* But he did not write against kings generally, more than other rulers who might abuse their power.

"Nothing, says he, is farther from my intention than to speak irreverently of kings," and he explains what kings he means, viz those limited by law, in mixt governments. He has wrote a whole section to shew that the best governments in the world have been composed (as the English is) of *monarchy, aristocracy* and *democracy.* He says GOD ordained a mixt government, answering to this in all its parts; and consisting of a single judge or *chief captain* (we contend not for names) a *Council* of seventy chosen men, or Sanhedrim; and the *General Assemblies* of the people. Is not this our own form compleat? When he speaks of popular governments, he uses the utmost precision. "To avoid unnecessary disputes, says he, "I give the name of popular governments to those of "Rome, Athens, Sparta and the like; but improperly, "unless the same may also be given to many that are "usually called *monarchies*, since there is nothing of "violence in either. As to popular governments, in the "strict sense, that is pure democracy, where the people "in themselves, and by themselves, perform all that be-"longs to government, I know of no such thing; and if "it be in the world, I have nothing to say for it." And more explicitly still, he says, "being no way concerned "in the defence of democracy—I may leave our "Knight (*Filmer*) like Don Quixote, fighting against the "phantasm of his own brain, and to say what he pleases "against such governments as never were, unless in such "a place as San Marino near Senegaglia in Italy, where "an hundred men govern a barbarous rock that no man "invades. As for democracy, he may say what he pleases "of it; and I believe *it can suit only with the convenience "of a small town, accompanied with such circumstances "as are seldom to be found.*" If *Sidney* understood any thing of the matter, we see that every colony in America is already too unwieldy for such a government, and therefore it cannot be a model for an immense continent. In a word, altho' this great man lived before the revolution, he laid its foundation, died a martyr to its principles, and by one of the first acts of Parliament made under it, his attainder was repealed, and a solemn national sanction given to his writings.

The testimony of another profess'd WHIG, nay an INDEPENDENT WHIG (the famous *Gordon*, in his discourses upon *Tacitus*) shall come next. "Monarchy, "according to Plato, is the best government or the "worst; to which opinion, says he, I subscribe; as I do "to that of *Philip de Commines*, that England is the "place in the world where the public is most equally ad-"ministered, and where the people suffer the least vio-"lence. We are blessed with a form of government, "which Tacitus mentions as the most perfect, and thinks "the hardest to be framed; that happy balance and mix-"ture of interests, that secures every interest."

Polybius (as he is quoted by *Montagu*, on the rise and fall of republics) agrees with Plato. "The best form of government, says he, is that which is composed of a due admixture of *monarchy, aristocracy* and *democracy*"—Of all legislators he prefers *Lycurgus*, whom he looks upon rather as divinely inspired, than as a man. To perpetuate the Spartan government, he united the peculiar excellencies of the best forms into one, that neither of the *three* parts, by swelling beyond its just bounds, might ever be able to deviate into its original inborn defects. Montagu adds—"I cannot help observing, on this occasion, "that our own constitution, as settled at the revolution, "so nearly coincides with Lycurgus's general plan, that "it seems at first sight to be formed by that very model." And indeed, in the constitution of mixt governments, there is something more substantial than an attachment to the mystical number *three*, in this *triple* union of powers. All power lodged, uncontrouled, in *one* or *many*, has been shewn to be full of danger; lodged in *two* distinct bodies, they may chance to disagree long; but the addition of a *third* turns the scale; and further additions would only be clogs.

I have not lost sight of *Montesquieu*, whose sentiments, as applicable to the English constitution, in *practice* as well as *theory*, shall be briefly introduced in my next, to close this part of my work; and then let the author of *Common Sense* combat the arguments of these great men as well as he can; for he has yet said nothing that is any way applicable to them, and must look for better arguments than those drawn from the nature of the English constitution, if he expects to serve his cause. For my part I still stand upon my first ground, and have no sentiment which I wish to hide on this occasion. When it shall clearly appear, that we can be no longer *free*, nor secure in our *rights* and *property*, in connection with Britain, or that we can be more secure in any other connection (and the time which will enable us to judge of this cannot be very remote) the author of these letters shall not then lisp a word against whatever measures the sense of the majority of this country, fairly taken, shall adopt for the common good; and will be ready to give his best assistance for carrying them into execution. But he must ever bear his testimony against being surprized into public decisions, by misrepresentations, ungrounded suggestions, and delusive arguments; too evidently proceeding from prejudice, or pre-determination of a question, in which the happiness of a great continent is involved.

C A T O.

NEWBERN, *March* 29.

On Thursday last arrived here, in 12 days from St. Eustatia, in the armed schooner Caswell, Mr. John W. Stanly, of this place. He sailed from Ocracock bar the 26th of January, in the brig Sally, Captain Ridge, and the 12th of February made the island of Martinique; where the vessel was seized by the Pomona frigate, Capt. Young, while she lay becalmed about two miles from the town of St. Pierre, and while Mr. Stanly was gone on shore to obtain permission to anchor there. The Pomona had anchored that night in the harbour of St. Pierre, and came out disguised like a merchantman. A sloop from Fairfield, in the same situation, was taken in company with the Sally.

Mr. Stanly further informs, that several vessels arrived in the West-Indies from England while he was there, some of them in short passages, and that from all the prints he could see, and the accounts he could collect, there did not appear the most distant prospect of a reconciliation; but, on the contrary, the ministry were so determined, their majority in the House so great, and their influence amongst the people in general so extensive, that the few friends we had were dispirited, and all hopes of their being able to effect any thing in our favour despaired of.

Among the many vessels seized under the prohibitory act are the following, viz. From New-York, the sloop Sally, Doge, Charming Polly, Truxen, America, Campbell, and schooner Polly, Alstine. Rhode-Island, ——, Capt. Sweet. Fairfield, sloop Diamond, Whitney. Salem, brig America, Lambert. Philadelphia, ship Nancy, Kirby, and brig ———, Gregg. North-Carolina, brig Sally, Ridge, and schooner ———, James Green, cleared by Governor Martin. Georgia, a brig, Capt. Deane. Virginia, a brig. South Carolina, brig Union, Boyd. Connecticut, a sloop, Capt. Jones. New-York, a sloop, Capt. Gibbs.

The cruisers are so exceedingly vigilant among the islands, that few vessels escape them. Notwithstanding which, a brig from Baltimore, a ship (Liberty, Captain Monro) from Philadelphia, and two pilot boats from the same place, had got in safe to St. Martin's and St. Eustatia early in this month.

A brig belonging to New-York, with wines from Lisbon, got into St. Eustatia the 11th inst. The master says a requisition was daily expected to be made by the Court of Great-Britain for the delivery of all American vessels in the port, which would undoubtedly be complied with. In Martinique and Guadaloupe there are at this time about 8000 troops, not long since arrived from France, who are industriously employed in repairing their old fortifications, and erecting new ones, particularly on the heights that command the plain through which the British troops passed to the back of Fort Royal, when they reduced that place.

On the seizure of the before-mentioned brig, Captain Ridge, a memorial was presented to the Count de Choiseul, Governor of Martinique, and General Nozier, representing the taking loaded provisions, so much wanted

in the iſland, and within ſo ſmall a diſtance of their harbour, as contrary to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, diſtreſſing to the inhabitants, and inſulting to the flag of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, praying that orders might be given to prevent the like in future. The General ordered two frigates immediately to receive their full complement of men, and to cruiſe for the ſecurity and ſafe conduct of American veſſels bound into that iſland; and demanded by a flag of truce a reſtoration of the brig and ſloop taken as before-mentioned. Theſe frigates protected ſeveral veſſels while Mr. Stanly was there, particularly Captain Deniſon, of this port.

A privateer ſloop of 10 guns, and a fine brig of 16, were fitted out, the firſt in Martinique, the ſecond in St. Euſtatia, and ſent to America; and it is not to be doubted but that any continental armed veſſels that might cruiſe in thoſe ſeas would be admitted into the French ports, and protected while there.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 13.

Lord Dunmore has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding goods of any kind being ſold to perſons on ſhore, on penalty of impriſonment to the ſeller, and forfeiture of the veſſel and cargoe to which they belonged. He has alſo, in obedience to the late act of parliament, ſeized a great deal of American property, and ſold it at public auction; for this very ſingular reaſon, becauſe the owners did not incline to ſtay on board his fleet and ſtarve, or run the riſk of falling victims to the goal diſtemper.—The doctrine of repriſal appears to be now very applicable, and there is no doubt but its influence will extend to the ſecuring of all Britiſh property throughout the colonies, to compenſate for the many heavy loſſes we have ſuſtained, by burning of towns, &c. &c. &c. and the damages likely to accrue from the piratical war now carrying on under the ſanction of our *gracious King* and his *obedient and loyal parliament*.

By two deſerters who came into York laſt Sunday, from Goodrich's pink, commanded by one Picket, of the Eaſtern Shore, we learn that the tenders took off our capes a French ſloop with 150 barrels of powder, and 250 ſtand of arms; there were three engineers on board likewiſe, whom the Governor ordered to be put in irons. They alſo inform, that Lord Dunmore has fitted out a veſſel with 16 oars, that carries 50 men, 6 three pounders, and 12 ſwivels; and that another was on the ſtocks, under the inſpection of old Goodrich.

On Sunday the 30th ult. the ſloop Liberty, of Perth Amboy, from St. Euſtatia, with 83 barrels of gunpowder, 21 bales of dry goods, and two hogſheads of medicines, was taken by a tender, off the capes of Philadelphia, and carried into Norfolk. The Captain, and three paſſengers, are made cloſe priſoners. The mate eſcaped; he ſays he was at Antigua, where were 7000 Britiſh troops, making preparations to ſail to ſome part of the continent.

WATERTOWN, April 15.

Laſt Thurſday three boats, with 26 hands, took a ſnow bound from Grenada to Boſton, James Fuz, maſter, and carried her into Cohaſſet. Her cargo conſiſts of 354 puncheons of rum, 49 barrels of ſugar, 10 barrels of coffee, 3 tons of hay, ſome wood, and about 10 barrels of pork and beef, a valuable prize.

PROVIDENCE. *April* 13.

Capt. Cook, from Belfaſt, informs, that recruiting parties had been beating up there from September till January, to reinforce the miniſterial army in America, but that they had only inliſted 10 men.—He further informs, that the miniſtry's plan of ſending Commiſſioners to America is dropt.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Packard arrived here from the Weſt-Indies; he ſailed from this port the 12th of February laſt, and on the 11th ult. off St. Euſtatia, was taken by the Pomona frigate, of 22 guns, and carried to St. Kitts.—He informs that the Argo, of 28 guns, cruizes off St. Euſtatia with the Pomona; that an armed pilot boat is ſtationed between St. Euſtatia and St. Martins, and that a number of frigates are cruizing among the Windward Iſlands.

Between 20 and 30 ſail of American veſſels had been taken and carried to Antigua, 17 of which had been condemned the 13th of March. Among the latter were three veſſels from Virginia, which had on board certificates ſigned by Lord Dunmore, ſetting forth that the owners were friends to government; alſo another from New-York, having a like certificate from Vandeput, of the Aſia man of war. The maſters were told that the colonies were in a ſtate of rebellion, and that no diſtinction would be made between the property of Whigs and Tories.

NEWPORT, April 15.

Thurſday laſt, towards night, the ſhip Scarborough, of 20 guns, a tranſport ſhip of 200 tons and 16 guns, a brig loaded with proviſions, and a ſloop loaded with ſalt, came into this Bay, and anchored between Goat-Iſland and Conanicut. In the evening two row-gallies, commanded by Captains Grimes and Hyer, with a number of volunteers from the army on this iſland, took the brig and ſloop; after which a battery at the north part of this town, a battery at Brenton's-point, and the gallies played ſo briſkly upon the ſhips, that they were ſoon obliged to move out of the reach of the batteries, and went under Conanicut. Captain Hyer, in one of the gallies, lay within muſket ſhot of the Scarborough, firing upon her, while Captain Grimes boarded and ſent off the brig and ſloop. The Scarborough did the galley ſome damage in her hull and rigging, and the muſketry from her tops wounded one of Captain Hyer's people very badly, which was all the injury received on the American ſide. This bold action, of taking two veſſels cloſe under the ſtern of a 20 gun ſhip, may poſſibly convince our enemies that the Yankies are not ſuch daſtards, as the tories in this country have repreſented them.

There were 17 hands taken in the above veſſels, who inform that the ſhips were from Georgia, the tranſport having on board 140 ſoldiers; that the Scarborough was commanded by Captain Barclay, and had on board James Wright, Governor of Georgia, his family, and ſome other tories, of that place;—That the brig was from Philadelphia, taken going into Georgia; that the ſloop was from ſome of the iſlands, commanded by Captain Gregory Cozzens, of this place, and taken near Georgia; that they were bound to Boſton, and had parted with ſeveral other prizes, one of which, a ſloop, arrived here on Saturday, and anchored between the two ſhips.

Saturday night and yeſterday morning a battery at Conanicut ſo diſturbed the quiet of the Scarborough, the tranſport ſhip and the ſloop, that they took the advantage of a fair wind and puſhed to ſea; but as they paſſed the mouth of the harbour, a battery on the eaſt ſide, near caſtle-hill, hulled the Scarborough twice, and ſent one 18 pounder through the ſloop. The Scarborough returned a very heavy fire on both the batteries, without doing the leaſt damage. Our Bay is now free from pirates.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, Februa[illegible]y 10, 1776.

"The times here are very troubleſom[illegible]; all the European ſhips are taking in cannon, fearing to be attacked by our privateers cruizing off the Banks of Newfoundland for them; the French ſeem to be much in favour of the Americans, likewiſe one third of this iſland at leaſt: This town has been in confuſion theſe two days paſt, occaſioned by the arrival of the Squirrel, Capt. Douglaſs, who brings intelligence that he ſpoke with 3 ſail, being part of a French fleet, together with a number of tranſports, amounting to 17,000 men, bound for Hiſpaniola; another account ſays, that 9 ſail of the line, with the above number of men, had actually arrived.

"The Admiral's barge ſtopt here this moment, and confirms the above, as alſo two Frenchmen that have juſt been examined. This town is in much the ſame ſituation as Newport was upon receiving the account of the Lexington battle. It is reported that martial law will be read on Monday morning; the Council have been ſitting theſe two days. The Admiral's ſhip, and the Squirrel, are all the force here.—No flour in this iſland but what is muſty and hard; the neweſt being 6 months old."

Yeſterday afternoon Col. Babcock and Col. Richmond joined their two regiments, and marched into this town, and quartered their troops on the point, near the north battery.

NEW-LONDON, *April* 12.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Samuel Champlin arrived here in 27 days from St. Euſtatia, with a quantity of powder and warlike ſtores. Off the Capes of Virginia he was brought too by a ſchooner tender of 6 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and ordered to lie under her ſtern till ſome people could be put on board (there being at the time a heavy ſea) however, the wind ſhifting and blowing a hard gale, he got clear of them, after being 9 hours under their care, and proceeded on his voyage. Three days after, off the middle of Long-Iſland, he was attacked by a ſloop tender of 12 ſwivel guns, and between 20 and 30 men: The tender diſcharged about 40 ſwivels and 60 ſmall arms at Captain Champlin, who, with 5 ſwivel guns and 16 men, beat her off, and chaſed her 30 hours, but could not get up with her. When Captain Champlin was attacked by the firſt mentioned veſſel he threw over ſome letters he had for the members of the Continental Congreſs.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Wedneſday laſt the lady of his Excellency General Waſhington arrived here from Boſton.

Brigadier General Green's brigade arrived here from Cambridge by way of New-London the ſame day.

Yeſterday Brigadier General Thompſon ſet out for Canada, with Patterſon's, Bond's, Greighton's, and Poor's regiments of Continental troops, that lately arrived here from Cambridge.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 22, 1776.

"A Philadelphia Captain, whoſe veſſel, loaded with flour, was ſeized at the eaſtward, was put on ſhore at Nantucket; he ſaw a ſhip at a loſs in a fog, manned three whale boats, and took her.—She was almoſt new, belonged to London, had been to the Weſt-Indies, and had 200 puncheons of rum, ſugar, coffee, &c. on board, for the miniſterial army.

"Information was given that a tender was on ſhore at Rockaway on Saturday; General Putnam diſpatched 200 men, with two field pieces, to take her; have not heard from them yet."

From PURDIE'S Virginia Gazette *of* April 12.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Barron arrived in town with diſpatches from the Secretary of State for Governor Eden, of Maryland, which he took from on board a ſmall veſſel that had been ſent by Lord Dunmore, to carry them to Annapolis. They were in cuſtody of a certain Mr. Roſs, from Fort Pitt, an old offender, and an aſſociate of the infamous Connolly.

The packet contained three letters. The firſt, dated Nov. 10, only ſerves to announce his Lordſhip's ſucceeding the Earl of Dartmouth, as Secretary for the American department. The ſecond, of Dec. 23, enclоſed the act of parliament for ſeizing American property; and aſſures him of his Majeſty's being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to purſue the moſt *vigorous meaſures for reducing his rebellious ſubjects in North-America*; and then cloſes with the King's exhortation to the people of his government, couched in terms of the ſame import which we have already ſeen in ſundry proclamations from his Governors. The third letter, being more intereſting, is inſerted at full length, and is as follows:

SIR, *Whitehall, Dec. 23, 1775.*

IT was not till the 27th of November that your diſpatch to Lord Dartmouth, of the 27th of Auguſt, was received here, when I had the honour of laying it before the King; and I have it in command from his Majeſty to expreſs to you his Majeſty's approbation of your *zeal for the public ſervice*, and of the *unalterable attachment* you have ſhewn to his perſon and government, from the firſt commencement of the preſent unhappy diſputes, which have involved his Majeſty's *faithful ſervants* in the colonies in difficulties and diſtreſs, that are only to be equalled by the fortitude with which they are borne.

Your letter contains a great deal of *very uſeful information*, and your *confidential communication of the characters of individuals, more eſpecially of ſuch as come over into England*, is of *great advantage*; and you may reſt aſſured, that every *poſſible precaution* will be uſed that *no part of your letter ſhall tranſpire*.

An armament, conſiſting of ſeven regiments, with a fleet of frigates and ſmall ſhips, is now in readineſs to proceed to the *ſouthern colonies*, in order to *attempt* the reſtoration of legal government in that part of America. It will proceed, in the firſt place, to North-Carolina, and from thence either to South-Carolina or Virginia, as circumſtances of greater or leſs advantage ſhall point out. If to the latter, it may have *very important conſequences to the colony under your government*; and therefore, you will do well to conſider of every means by which you may, *in conjunction with Lord Dunmore*, give facility and aſſiſtance to its operations. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

GEO. GERMAIN.

Deputy-Governor EDEN.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION, April 9, 1776.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs did lately reſolve, "That if any perſon ſhall be ſo loſt to all virtue "and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the "BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of "Congreſs, or ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency "thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the "city, county or diſtrict, where he ſhould reſide, ſuch "perſon ſhould be deemed, publiſhed and treated as an "enemy of this country, and be precluded from all "trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colo-"nies." And whereas TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN, Druggiſt, of this city, being charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bill of Credit in payment, appeared before the Committee for the city and liberties, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged, in his defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of war.

The Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, and were of opinion, that if ſuch allegation was true, yet as the Congreſs have made no exception, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears by his own acknowledgment, that he has heretofore received, and does continue to receive, Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſes of war, therefore ſuch objection is not well founded, or the preſent pretence conſiſtent with his former conduct.—This Committee therefore (the party having declared he did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do unanimouſly hold up to the world the ſaid TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN as an ENEMY to his country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Ordered, that the above be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

J. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, April 23, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a STUFF SHOEMAKER, a good Workman. Enquire of the Keeper of the Work-houſe. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of May next, on the premiſes, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the ſouth corner of Cheſter or Stamper's-alley, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 22 feet, and in depth, on Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, 66 feet; bounded northward by Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, eaſtward by ground of Edward Shippen, ſouthward by ground of John Brickill, and weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of 22 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum; late the eſtate of John Andrews; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 16th day of May next, on the premiſes, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 17 feet 5 inches, and in depth about 90 feet; bounded by ground of Charles Weſt, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Nine Pounds, currency per annum; late the eſtate of Peter Ridge; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 17th day of May next, at the houſe of George Bakeoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, and on the north or northeaſterly ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded with ground late of Anthony Palmer, Eſq; and by ground of Edward Morris and Wife, and others; ſubject to a ground or quitrent of ------- currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two tracts or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſide of the King's High-way, leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Chetnut-Hill, about 10 miles from the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, and next adjoining Mr. Wigard Millar's plantation, containing in the whole about ten acres and 56 perches, part whereof is woodland; late the eſtate of Simon George; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle County, Fourth-Month 18, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away laſt night, from the Subſcribers, living near Brandywine Bridge, two Iriſh ſervant women, one named *Margaret Ferguſon*, about 40 years of age, tall and luſty, ſtoop ſhouldered, with ſhort light or ſandy coloured hair. The other named *Mary Caulfield*, 24 years of age, of low ſtature, but thick and ſtrong built, with black or dark brown hair; had on, and took with them, one cambiet riding habit, faced with blue peelong, one old taffaty gown, of a ſtraw colour, one other cotton and linen gown, of a light green colour, two calicoe and one lincey ſhort gown, 3 ſtriped lincey petticoats, a black quilt, a grey coating cloak, without a cape, each a black bonnet, one low the other high heeled ſhoes, &c. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM STARR, and JOSEPH TATNALL.

Weſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, April 15, 1776.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 14th inſtant, a ſervant man, named JOHN CUNNINGHAM, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, with ſhort black hair, well ſhaped, talks much on the native Iriſh dialect, and not marked with ſmall-pox: He had on, and took with him, a white coat and jacket home-ſpun, and lined with dark ſhaloon, half-worn buckſkin breeches, 2 ſhirts, 1 of which home-ſpun, 5 pair of ſtockings, 1 of which almoſt new, 2 pair half-worn milled, and 2 pair worſted, ſtrong ſhoes with white metal buckles, a half-worn fur hat and a croſs barred ſilk handkerchief; he alſo broke open a deſk, and took therefrom his indentures, dated about the 20th of July laſt paſt, and 1 eight dollar Continental bill, 1 fifteen ſhilling bill, and ſome ſmall money. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the reward of eight dollars, and if the money is found with him and ſecured, twelve dollars. ‡ GEORGE THOMAS.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION in Blockley townſhip, about 4 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from the Corporation Ferry over Schuylkill, on Marſhall's road, containing about 120 acres of land, great part whereof may be very eaſily brought into excellent good meadow, very convenient for grazing or mowing, the greateſt part of it is cleared and good; there is a very good new log-houſe thereon, with two large rooms below and good garrets above; likewiſe a very large new barn, not intirely finiſhed, and a young orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, or know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, now living on the ſame. §

Reading, April 6, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Monday, the 29th inſt. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the lands of William Allen, Eſq; George Bonevitz and others, containing 72 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, lying on the main road from Reading to Harris's Ferry, about 11 miles from Reading Square, with a log-houſe, and building convenient for a public houſe, which is now kept, late the eſtate of Deitrick Marcky; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

(which he ſuppoſes we are going to ſend for) ravaging up and down the country; of their "bloody maſſacres, unrelenting perſecutions, which would *harrow up* (ſays he) the *very ſouls of proteſtants and freemen.*" Were they coming, Cato, which no one ever dreamed of but yourſelf (for thank God we want them not) it would be impoſſible for them to exceed, or even to equal the cruelties practiſed by the Britiſh army in the Eaſt-Indies: The tying men to the mouths of cannon and "*blowing them away,*" was never acted by any but an Engliſh General, or approved by any but a Britiſh Court*—read the proceeding of the Select Committee on India affairs.

From temporal fears Cato proceeds to ſpiritual ones, and in a hypocritical panic, aſks, "To whoſe ſhare "will Pennſylvania fall—that of his moſt Catholic, or "his moſt Chriſtian King? I confeſs, continues he, that "theſe queſtions ſtagger me." I dont wonder at it, Cato—I am glad to hear that ſome kind of remorſe hath overtaken you—that you begin to *feel* that you are "heavy laden"—you have had a long run; and the ſtouteſt heart muſt fail at laſt.

Cato perceiving that the falſhoods in his fourth letter paſſed unreproved, ventured boldly on a fifth, in which he continues enlarging on the ſame convenient bug-bear. "In my laſt," ſays he "ſome notice was taken of the "dangerous propoſition held up by the author of *Com-*"*mon Senſe*, for having recourſe to foreign aſſiſtance." When will Cato learn to ſpeak the truth! The aſſiſtance which we hope for from France is not armies (we want them not) but arms and ammunition. We have already received into this province only, near two hundred tons of ſalt-petre and gun-powder, beſides muſkets. Surely! we may continue to cultivate a uſeful acquaintance, without ſuch malevolent beings as Cato raiſing his barbarous ſlander thereon. At *this time*, it is not only illiberal, but impolitic, and perhaps dangerous, to be pouring forth ſuch torrents of abuſe as his fourth and fifth letters contain againſt the only power, that, in articles of defence, hath ſupplied our haſty wants.

Cato, after expending near two letters in beating down an idol which himſelf *only* had ſet up, proudly congratulates himſelf on the defeat, and marches off to new exploits, leaving behind him the following proclamation. "Having thus," ſays Cato, "*diſpatched* his" (the author of *Common Senſe*'s) "*main argument* for *independence*, "which he founds on the neceſſity of calling in *foreign* "*aſſiſtance*, I proceed to examine ſome other parts of "his work." Not a ſyllable, Cato, doth any part of the pamphlet in queſtion ſay of calling in foreign aſſiſtance, or even forming military alliances. The dream is wholly your own; and is directly repugnant both to the letter and ſpirit of every page in the piece. The idea which *Common Senſe* conſtantly holds up is, to have nothing to do with the political affairs of Europe. "As Europe, "ſays the pamphlet, is our market for trade, we ought "to form no political connections with *any part of it.* It "is the true intereſt of America to ſteer clear of all Eu-"ropean contentions." And where it propoſes ſending a manifeſto to foreign courts (which it is high time to do) it recommends it only for the purpoſe of announcing to them the *impoſſibility of our living any longer under the Britiſh government, and of* "*aſſuring ſuch Courts of our peace-*"*able diſpoſition towards them, and of our deſire of enter-*"*ing into trade with them.*" Learn to be an honeſt man, Cato, and then thou wilt not be thus expoſed.—I have been the more particular in detecting Cato here, becauſe it is on this *bubble* that his air built battery againſt independence is raiſed—a poor foundation indeed! which even the point of a pin, or a pen if you pleaſe, can demoliſh with a touch, and bury the formidable Cato beneath the ruins of a vapour.

From this part of his fifth letter to the end of his ſeventh, he entirely deſerts the ſubject of independence, and ſets up the proud ſtandard of Kings, in preference to a Republican form of government. My remarks on this part of the ſubject will be general and conciſe.

In this part of the debate, Cato ſhelters himſelf chiefly in quotations from other authors, without reaſoning much on the matter himſelf; ‡ in anſwer to which, I preſent him with a ſtring of maxims and reflections, drawn from the nature of things, without borrowing from any one. Cato may obſerve, that I ſcarcely ever quote; the reaſon is, I always think. But to return.

Government ſhould always be conſidered as a matter of convenience, not of right. The ſcripture inſtitutes no particular form of government, but it enters a proteſt againſt the monarchical form; and a negation on *one* thing, where *two only* are offered, and *one* muſt be choſen, amounts to an affirmative on the *other*. Monarchical government was firſt ſet up by the Heathens, and the Almighty permitted it to the Jews as a puniſhment. "*I gave them a King in mine anger.*" Hoſea xiii. 11. A Republican form of government is pointed out by nature—Kingly governments by an inequality of power. In Republican governments, the leaders of the people, if improper, are removable by vote—Kings only by arms: An unſucceſsful vote in the firſt caſe leaves the voter ſafe; but an unſucceſsful attempt in the latter is death. Strange! that that which is our *right* in the *one* ſhould be our *ruin* in the *other*—from which reflexion follows this maxim, That that mode of government, in which our *right* becomes our *ruin*, cannot be the *right one*. If all human nature be corrupt, it is needleſs to ſtrengthen the corruption by eſtabliſhing a ſucceſſion of Kings, who, be they ever ſo baſe, are ſtill to be obeyed; for the manners of a Court will always have an influence over the morals of a people. A Republican government hath more *true grandeur* in it than a Kingly one: On the part of the public, it is more conſiſtent with freemen to appoint their rulers than to have them born; and on the part of thoſe who preſide, it is far nobler to be a Ruler by the choice of the people, than a King by the chance of birth. Every honeſt Delegate is more than a Monarch. Diſorders will unavoidably happen in all ſtates, but monarchical governments are the moſt ſubject thereto, [illegible] the balance hangs uneven. "*Nineteen rebellions and eight civil wars in England ſince the conqueſt.*" Whatever commotions are produced in Republican States are not produced by a Republican ſpirit, but by thoſe who ſeek to extinguiſh it. A Republican State cannot produce its own deſtruction, it can only ſuffer it. No nation of people, in their true ſenſes, when ſeriouſly reflecting on the rank which God hath given them, and the reaſoning faculties he hath bleſſed them with, would ever, of their own conſent, give any *one man* a negative power over the whole: No man ſince the fall hath ever been equal to the truſt; wherefore 'tis infanity in us to entruſt them with it; and in this ſenſe, all thoſe who have had it have done us right by abuſing us into reaſon. Nature ſeems ſometimes to laugh at mankind, by giving them ſo many fools for Kings; at other times ſhe puniſhes their folly by giving them tyrants; but England muſt have offended highly to be curſt with both in one. *Roſſeau* propoſed a plan for eſtabliſhing a perpetual European peace; which was, for every State in Europe to ſend Ambaſſadors to form a General Council, and when any difference happened between any two nations, to refer the matter to arbitration inſtead of going to arms. This would be forming a kind of European Republic: But the proud and plundering ſpirit of Kings hath not peace for its object.—They look not at the good of mankind—They ſet not out on that plan: And if the hiſtory of the Creation, and the hiſtory of Kings be compared together, the reſult will be this—that God hath made a world, and Kings have robbed him of it.

But that which ſufficiently eſtabliſhes the Republican mode of government, in preference to a Kingly one, even when all other arguments are left out, is this ſimple truth, that all men are Republicans by nature and Royaliſts only by faſhion. And this is fully proved by that paſſionate adoration which all men ſhew to that great and almoſt only remaining bulwark of natural rights, *trial by juries*, which is founded on a pure Republican baſis. Here the power of Kings is ſhut out. No Royal negative can enter this Court. The Jury, which is here ſupreme, is a *Republic*, a body of *Judges choſen from among the people*.

The charter which ſecures this freedom in England was formed, not in the ſenate, but in the field; and inſiſted on by the people, not granted by the crown; the crown in that inſtance *granted nothing*, but only renounced its former tyrannies, and bound itſelf over to its future good behaviour.—It was the compromiſe, by which the wearer of it made his peace with the people, and the condition on which he was ſuffered to reign.

Here ends my reply to all the letters which have at preſent appeared under the ſignature of Cato, being at this time ſeven in number. I have made no particular remarks on his two laſt, which treats only of the mode of government, but anſwered to them generally. In one place I obſerve he accuſes the writer of *Common Senſe* with inconſiſtency, in having declared, "That no man "was a warmer wiſher for reconciliation than himſelf, "before the fatal 19th of April, 1775;" "that is (ſays Cato) reconciliation to monarchical government;" to which I reply, that *war* ought to be no man's *wiſh*, neither ought any man to perplex a ſtate, already formed, with his private opinions; "the mode of government being a proper conſideration for thoſe countries" only, "which have their governments yet to form." *Common Senſe.*

On a review of the ground which I have gone over in Cato's letters (excluſive of what I have omitted) I find the following material charges againſt him:

Firſt. He hath accuſed the Committee with crimes generally; ſtated none, nor proved, nor attempted to prove any. *N. B.* The pretence of charging the acts of a body of men on individuals is too ſlender to be admitted. *

Secondly. He hath falſly complained to the public of the reſtraint of the preſs.

Thirdly. He hath wickedly aſſerted, that "gleams of reconciliation had lately broken in upon us," thereby groſly deceiving the people.

Fourthly. He hath inſinuated as if he wiſhed the public to believe, that we had *received* "the utmoſt aſſurance "of having all our grievances redreſſed, and an ample "ſecurity againſt any future violation of our juſt rights."

Fifthly. He hath ſpread falſe alarms of calling in foreign troops.

Sixthly. He hath turned the ſcripture into a jeſt. Ez. 35.

Theſe falſhoods, if uncontradicted, might have paſſed for truths, and the minds of perſons remote from better intelligence might have been greatly embarraſſed thereby. Let our opinions be what they will, truth as to facts ſhould be ſtrictly adhered to. It was this affecting conſideration that drew out the *Foreſter* (a perfect volunteer) to the painful taſk of writing three long letters, and occaſioned to the public the trouble of reading them.

Having for the preſent cloſed my correſpondence with Cato, I ſhall conclude this letter with a well-meant, affectionate addreſs—

TO THE PEOPLE.

IT is not a time to trifle. Men, who know they deſerve nothing from their country, and whoſe hope is on the arm that hath fought to enſlave ye, may hold out to you, as Cato hath done, the falſe light of reconciliation—There is no ſuch thing. 'Tis gone! 'Tis paſt!—The grave hath parted us—and death, in the perſons of the ſlain, hath cut the thread of life between Britain and America.

Conqueſt, and not reconciliation, is the plan of Britain. But admitting even the laſt hope of the Tories to happen, which is, that our enemies after a long ſucceſſion of loſſes, wearied and diſabled, ſhould deſpairingly throw down their arms and propoſe a re-union; in that caſe, what is to be done? Are defeated and diſappointed tyrants to be conſidered like miſtaken and converted friends? Or would it be right to receive thoſe for Governors, who, had they been conquerors, would have hung us up for traitors? Certainly not. Reject the offer then, and propoſe another; which is, *we will make peace with you as with enemies, but we will never re-unite with you as friends.* This effected, and ye ſecure to yourſelves the pleaſing proſpect of an eternal peace. America, remote from all the wrangling world, may live at eaſe. Bounded by the ocean and backed by the wilderneſs, what hath ſhe to fear but her God?

Be not deceived.—It is not a little that is at ſtake. Reconciliation will not now go down, even if it were offered. 'Tis a dangerous queſtion; for the eyes of all men begin to open. There is now no ſecret in the matter; there ought to be none. It is a caſe that concerns every man, and every man ought to lay it to heart. He that *is* here and he that was *born* here are alike concerned. It is needleſs too to ſplit the buſineſs into a thouſand parts, and perplex it with endleſs and fruitleſs inveſtigations, in the manner that a writer ſigned a *Common Man* hath done. This unparalleled contention of nations is not to be ſettled like a ſchool-boy's taſk of pounds, ſhillings, pence, and fractions. *That writer*, though he may mean well, is ſtrangely below the mark: For the firſt and great queſtion, and that which involves every other in it, and from which every other will flow, is *happineſs*. Can this continent be happy under the government of Great-Britain or not? Secondly, can ſhe be happy under a government of our own? To live beneath the authority of thoſe whom we cannot love, is miſery, ſlavery, or what name you pleaſe. In that caſe, there will never be peace. Security will be a thing unknown, becauſe, a treacherous friend in power is the moſt dangerous of enemies. The anſwer to the ſecond queſtion, can America be happy under a government of her own is ſhort and ſimple, viz. as happy as ſhe pleaſe; ſhe hath a blank ſheet to write upon. Put it not off too long. *

Painful as the taſk of ſpeaking truth muſt ſometimes be, yet I cannot avoid giving the following hint, becauſe much, nay almoſt every thing, depends upon it; and that is, *a thorough knowledge of the perſons whom we truſt.* It is the duty of the public, at this time, to ſcrutinize cloſely into the conduct of their Committee Members, Members of Aſſembly, and Delegates in Congreſs; to know *what* they do, and their motives for ſo doing. Without knowing this, we ſhall never know who to confide in; but ſhall conſtantly miſtake friends for enemies, and enemies for friends, till in the confuſion of perſons we ſacrifice the cauſe.—I am led to this reflection by the following circumſtance, that the gentleman to whom the unwiſe and arbitrary inſtructions to the Delegates of this province owe their being, and who hath beſtowed all his power to ſupport them, is ſaid to be the ſame perſon who, when the ſhips now on the ſtocks were wanting timber, *refuſed to fell it*, and thus by preventing our ſtrength to cry out of our inſufficiency.---But his hour of fame is paſt---he is haſtening to his political exit.

THE FORESTER.

* *Forget not the hapleſs African.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of April inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet, in the ſquare between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Armitt, and others---with the appurtenances; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 10s. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of George Shoemaker, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of April inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one undivided fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in front in the whole 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet, more or leſs, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground of Iſaac Snowden, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid, the like undivided one fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of meadow ground, ſituate in Wiccacoa, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing; containing in the whole 2 acres and 102 perches; bounded by ground of William Shippen: The whole ſubject to annuity of 12l. per ann. during the life of grand-mother of John Snowden, potter, and to the widow of John Snowden, ſadler, deceaſed, her dower therein; late the eſtate of ſaid John Snowden, potter; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of April inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 3:7:6 currency, per annum, payable in Spaniſh dollars; late the eſtate of Anthony Martin, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable tract of land, containing 425 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, adjoining lands of Jacob Wright, Peter Louderback, Obadiah Lloyd, John Helmes, George Catts and others, being divided into two tracts, the one contains 294 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon erected a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and brick kitchen, a framed barn, a large apple orchard, and other improvements, a conſiderable quantity of cleared land, alſo a parcel of good meadow the remainder timber land; the other tract contains 131 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon a dwelling-houſe, a good apple orchard, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, a parcel of meadow, the remainder timber land; and as the above-deſcribed tracts adjoin each other, they will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the whole being late the eſtate of Samuel Lynch, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold by

‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 29th day of April inſtant, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of about 52 Acres of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, having thereon erected a ſtone houſe, about one mile and a half from the Four-lane-ends; bounded by lands of the late Jeremiah Langhorne, deceaſed, Jonathan Hibbs, and Garret Vanzant; late the property of Stoffel Vanzant, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, Truſtees appointed by Act of Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania.

April 13, 1776.

WILLIAM RODMAN,
JOHN BROWN,
GABRIEL VANHORNE.

§

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOSEPH WATKINS, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, Carpenter, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe who ſtand indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy pay, to JOSEPH WATKINS, junior, JAMES WATKINS, and SAMUEL DAVIS, Executors.

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* *Lord Clive, the chief of Eaſtern plunderers, received the thanks of the Parliament for* "his honourable conduct in the Eaſt-Indies."

‡ *The following is an inſtance of Cato's method of conducting an argument,* "*If hereditary ſucceſſion, ſays* Com-"mon Senſe, *(meaning ſucceſſion of monarchical govern-*"*ments) did enſure a race of good and wiſe men, it would* "*have the ſeal of divine authority,*" thus we find him," *ſays Cato,* "with his own hand affixing the ſeal of hea-"ven to what he before told us the Devil invented and "the Almighty entered his proteſt againſt." *Cato's 7th letter.—This is a ſtrange argument indeed, Cato! or rather it is no argument at all, for hereditary ſucceſſion does not enſure a race of good and wiſe men, conſequently has* not *the* ſeal of divine authority.

* *Cato and I differ materially in our opinion of Committees; I conſider them as the* only conſtitutional *bodies at preſent in this province, and that for the following reaſon; they were duly elected by the people, and chearfully and faithfully do the ſervice for which they* were *elected. The Houſe of Aſſembly were likewiſe elected by the people, but do the buſineſs for which they* were not *elected. Their authority is truly unconſtitutional, being ſelf created. My charge is as a body, and* not *as individuals.*

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